FIVE CENTS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PERIODICAL DIVISION JUL 3 1916

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JULY 1, 1916

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Allender

Losing a Customer

Manager Wilson: "What's the matter with her?"
Clerk: "She demands the Anthony label, *and will accept no substitute.*"

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

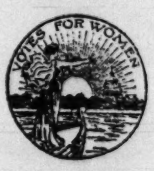
NON-PARTISAN

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BRANCH HEADQUARTERS:

Delaware, 706 King Street, Wilmington
District of Columbia, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.
Illinois, 1004 Stevens Building, Chicago.
Maryland, 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore
Massachusetts, 388 Boylston Street, Boston
Michigan, 118 Farmer Street, Detroit
507 Pruden Building, Lansing
Montana, Electric Building, Cor. Park and 6th Ave., Helena
New Jersey, 17 West Park Street, Newark
New York, 13 East 41st Street, New York
381 Main Street East, Rochester
359 South Warren Street, Syracuse
Pennsylvania, 213 Hale Building, Philadelphia

LITERATURE HEADQUARTERS, 213 Hale Building, Philadelphia



Colors—Purple, White and Gold

OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.
MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.
ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five Cents. There are no dues.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MISS ALICE PAUL, N. J., Chairman
MISS LUCY BURNS, N.Y., Vice-Chairman
MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT, N. Y.
MRS. JOHN W. BRANNAN, N. Y.
MRS. GILSON GARDNER, D. C.
MRS. DONALD R. HOOKER, MD.
MRS. WILLIAM KENT, CAL.
MRS. LAWRENCE LEWIS, PA.
MISS ANNE MARTIN, NEV.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

Finance
Chairman, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Vice Chairman, Miss Alice Carpenter, N.Y.

Legislative
Chairman, Miss Anne Martin, Nev.
Vice Chairman, Mrs. George Odell, D. C.

Literature
Chairman, Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Pa.

Membership
Chairman, Miss Emily Stearns, Va.

Research
Chairman, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Conn.

National Headquarters, Committee of 200 for Maintenance of
Chairman, Mrs. William Kent, Cal.

Organization
Chairman, Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.

Pageant
Chairman, Miss Hazel MacKaye, Mass.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, Miss Virginia Arnold, N. C.

FIELD SECRETARIES

Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Southern States
Miss Margaret Whittemore, Mich.	Miss Elsie Hill, Conn.	Miss Mabel Vernon, Del.	Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, N. C

DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

Middle Atlantic States
Chairman, Mrs. Henry Bruere, N. Y.

North Middle Western States
Chairman, Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Minn.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF STATE CHAIRMEN

Mrs. Nina E. Allender, D. C.
Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Conn.
Mrs. Frances C. Axtell, Wash.
Mrs. Ethel Barringer, Mo.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Edward Breitung, Mich.
Mrs. Dan Casement, Kans.
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah
Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Vt.
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, Colo.
Mrs. John Gibbs, S. C.
Mrs. C. S. Haire, Mont.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, N. J.
Miss Ada James, Wis.
Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett, Ark.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Pa.
Dr. Florence Manion, Ore.
Miss Anne Martin, Nev.
Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.
Mrs. Walter Morey, Mass.
Mrs. Robert Morton, Wyo.
Mrs. Alden H. Potter, Minn.
Mrs. Joshua Raynolds, New Mexico
Mrs. W. H. Sawtelle, Ariz.
Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.
Mrs. Bertram Sippy, Ill.
Mrs. Edward G. Uhl, Conn.
Mrs. Frederick Walker, Idaho
Mrs. Hugh L. White, Tenn.
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, Me.
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, Tex.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Chairman, Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y. *Secretary,* Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Austin, Cal.
Mrs. Adolphus Clay Bartlett, Ill.
Mrs. Cyrus Beard, Wyo.
Mrs. Mary Ritter Beard, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, N. Y.
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.
Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. John Carey, Ind.
Mrs. Joseph Carey, Wyo.
Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, Cal.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Mrs. John Dewey, N. Y.
Miss Lavinia Dock, N. Y.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Miss Crystal Eastman, N. Y.
Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Ore.
Miss Susan P. Frost, So. Car.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Harvey C. Garber, Ohio
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Cal.
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Gillmore, Cal.
Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Cal.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, R. I.
Miss Helen Keller, Mass.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, N. Y.
Mrs. John B. Kendrick, Wyo.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Ill.
Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye, D. C.
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Cal.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Miss Helen Marot, N. Y.
Mrs. Harris Masterson, Tex.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. Bernice McCoy, Idaho
Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Kans.
Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Md.
Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, D. C.
Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, Ind.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. William Prendergast, N. Y.
Mrs. Nina G. Proctor, N. Y.
Mrs. James Hayden Rector, Ohio
Mrs. Henry Ridgly, Del.
Miss Margaret Roberts, Idaho
Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, D. C.
Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, N. Y.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Ariz.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Mrs. David D. Terry, Ark.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Ore.
Mrs. Robert Gibbes Thomas, S. C.
Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Ill.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. Shelley Tollhurst, Cal.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Hettie D. M. Wallis, Tex.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson, Cal.
Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, N. J.
Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Dr. Marian Walker Williams, Ariz.
Miss Bird Wilson, Nev.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.

Shop With Our Advertisers

Pageants, Carnivals and Street Decorations
Costumes, Wigs, Masks and Make Up
Van Horn & Son
Established 1852
THEATRICAL, HISTORICAL AND BAL MASQUE COSTUME SHOP
10 SOUTH TENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA
Formerly 1128 Walnut St. and 121 N. Ninth St.

Telephone Locust {6650 6651
1526 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
Importer and Maker
GOWNS, WRAPS, BLOUSES, Etc.

Exclusively for Women
Then why not stay at
Hotel Rutledge
Lexington Ave. and 30th St.
New York
Rooms from $1.00 daily
Room with full board from $12.00 to $18.00 per week. All outside rooms

Wash Skirts of Your Material
WILSON
1418 Stevens Building Chicago, Ill.

The R. E. Burnham Company
SOCIAL STATIONERS
AND
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
116 Farmer Street Detroit

CHURCH ENVELOPES
Of Every Variety
JOSEPH BRENNIAN COMPANY
1632 Meadow St. Philadelphia, Pa.
Phone: Fkd 81

TELEPHONE MAIN 861
Brentano's
Booksellers, Engravers and Stationers
F AND TWELFTH STREETS WASHINGTON, D. C.

Paul Institute
2107 S Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL.B. President
Science, Literature, Music and Art
Public Speaking
Parliamentary Law
Principles of Common Law
Practical Business Course

TELEPHONE MAIN 673
Lanman Engraving Co.
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
POST BUILDING Washington, D.C.

VOL. IV, No. 27

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
Lafayette, Square, Washington, D. C.

JULY 1, 1916

Notes of the Week

Republican Leaders and the Suffrage Issue

IN Colonel Roosevelt's recent letter to the national Progressive committee urging all Progressives to support Mr. Hughes in his Presidential campaign, Mr. Roosevelt, who advocates obligatory military training, says:

"Such universal obligatory training and service are the necessary complements of universal suffrage, and represent the realization of the true American, the democratic, ideal in both peace and war."

And again in speaking of what he calls Mr. Wilson's mistakes as President, he says:

"Mr. Wilson has been tried and found wanting. His party, because of its devotion to the outworn theory of state rights, and because of its reliance upon purely sectional support, stands against that spirit of far-sighted nationalism which is essential if we are to deal adequately with our gravest social and industrial problems."

In view of his recent whole-hearted endorsement of a federal woman suffrage amendment, this statement can be interpreted in no other way than as an indication that national suffrage will be an important issue in the coming campaign.

Mr. Hughes reply contains other clauses of no less importance to the national suffrage movement. He says:

"I am in deep sympathy with the effort to improve the conditions of labor, to prevent exploitation; to safeguard the future of the nation by protecting our women and children. * * * I find no difference in platform or in aim which precludes the most hearty co-operation and the most complete unity."

The Progressive platform, it will be remembered, urged woman suffrage "by state and federal action."

President Wilson "Interprets" the Democratic Suffrage Plank

ON June 19, President Wilson sent to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the following letter, which is a reply to a telegram from her asking what the suffrage plank in the Democratic platform meant:

"My dear Mrs. Catt:

"I was away from the city and did not get your telegram of June sixteenth promptly.

"I am very glad to make my position about the suffrage plank adopted by the convention clear to you, though I had not thought that it was necessary to state again a position I have repeatedly stated with entire frankness. The plank received my entire approval before its adoption and I shall support its principle with sincere pleasure. I wish to join my fellow-Democrats in recommending to the several states that they extend the suffrage to women upon the same terms as to men.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Illinois State Court Rules Against Women's Vote

THE Illinois State Supreme Court on June 16 denied a rehearing in what is known as the Macomb anti-suffrage case. In a recent decision the court held that Dean Franklin and not Miss Josie Westfall had been elected city judge of Macomb, Illinois.

Miss Westfall received the most votes, counting the votes of women.

Franklin received the most male votes, and the court ruled that women could not vote legally for city judges in Illinois.

Ohio Republican Committee Has Suffrage Plank

THE Republican state committee of Ohio, by adopting during the past week the entire national Republican platform, put itself on record as having endorsed woman suffrage in the same way that the national Republican platform did.

Suffragist Wishes to Light Western Side of Statue of Liberty

THE New York *World* has inaugurated a campaign for lighting the Statue of Liberty, and is soliciting contributions for that purpose. One contribution is quite interesting to suffragists.

The letter which accompanied the donation was signed Ida Moody Palmer, and read:

"I send you herewith half a dollar as an installment on a contribution of one dollar for the fund to illuminate the Liberty Statue. Please use it to light the *western half of the statue,* as typifying the *existing political situation of the country.*

"When full liberty is extended to all the people by granting the vote to women under the United States Constitution, I will pay up the remaining installment.

"Hoping to soon have the pleasure of remitting, I am respectfully yours,

"IDA MOODY PALMER."

Women Win at Yale, Too

THE Yale corporation has decided to permit women to attend the Yale School of Medicine, according to the Washington *Times* of a recent date. They will be admitted only in limited numbers at present and must bring testimony that their equipment will insure continuance of the high standards that have made this institution. The *Times* goes on to say:

"Women and Yale will gain in about equal measure by this liberalization. If there is any one profession to which it would seem woman was by nature peculiarly adapted it is that of medicine. Some of the greatest physicians and even surgeons have been recruited from the ranks of women in the short time since it was made possible for women to secure the best education in these lines. Yale ought to have done it earlier, but does well to do it now."

Teachers Need the Ballot

THE Trenton *Times* recently comments in its editorial columns on the need of the ballot for any citizen or body of citizens to obtain protection.

"The woman teachers in the public schools of the state," says the article, "have organized for their protection."

The paper goes on to say that they constitute thirteen-fifteenths of the teaching force in New Jersey, and contribute nine-tenths of the income of the State Teachers' Association, which is controlled by the men; also that they contribute the greater part of the income of the Teachers' Retirement Fund, and that every time a male teacher is retired he gets the maximum annuity, while a woman teacher may not get half as much.

"It is doubtful, however," continues the *Times,* "whether the women will be able to get their rights through organization. What they really need is the ballot, which influences legislators and the boards of education to listen to the demands made by the men, who do exactly the same work as the women but at salaries that are practically double."

German Suffrage Society Announces Objects and Principles

THE new German suffrage society, *Deutscher Reichsverband für Frauenstimmrecht,* has taken as its objects:

(a) The obtaining of equal national and communal rights for women and men, especially suffrage and eligibility (active and passive suffrage) for all legislative and administrative bodies.

(b) The urging of such women as have political or other rights in any German country, community, or class, to use their rights.

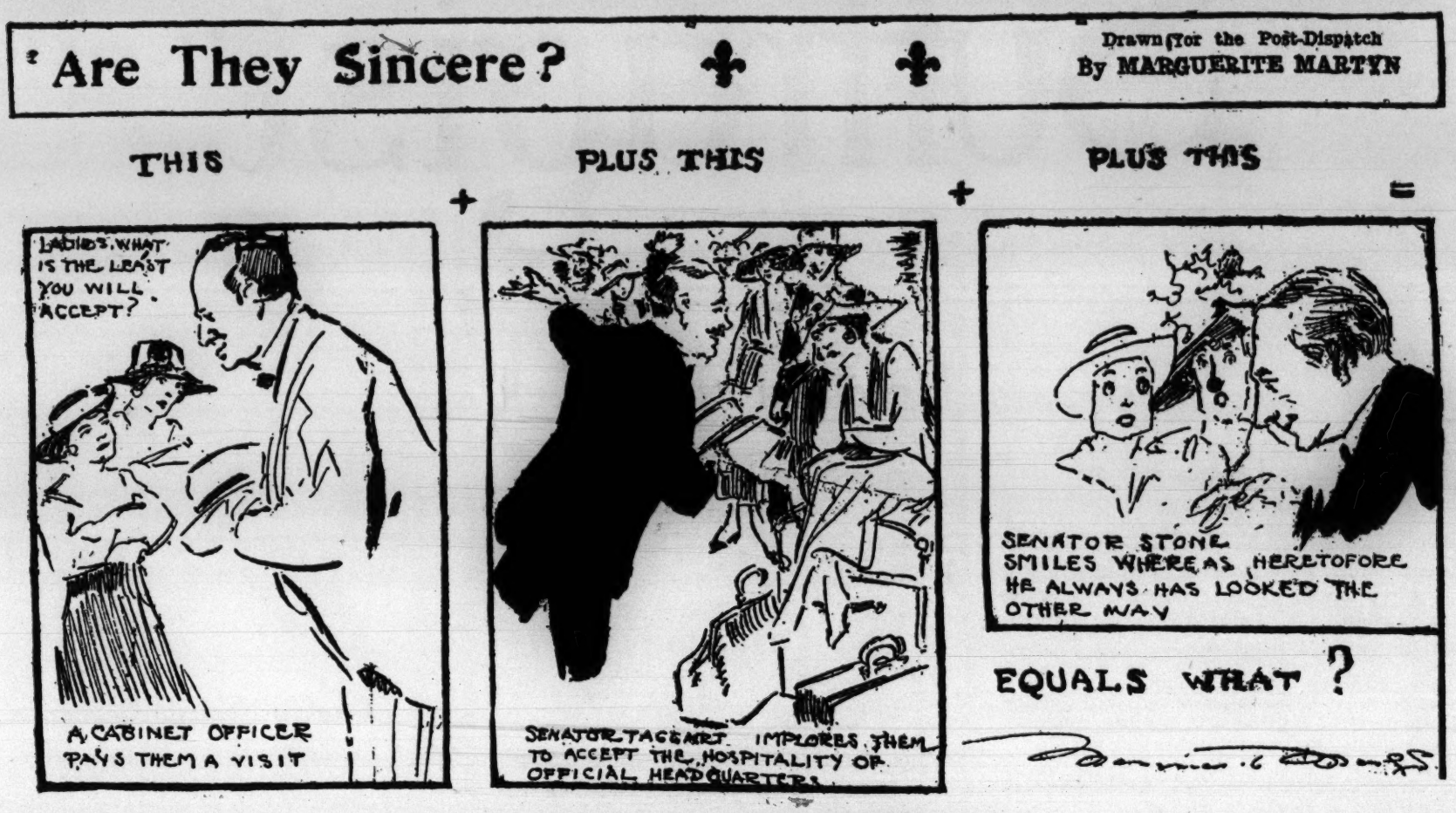
(c) The stimulating of women's activity in all spheres of political and social life by widening their knowledge of politics.

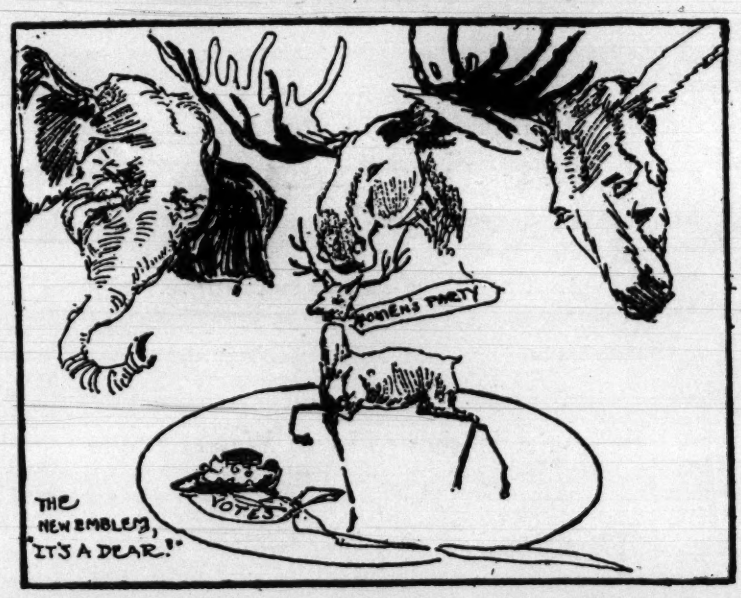
The principles of the *Reichsverband* are as follows:

(1) The *Reichsverband* supports no political party, nor any particular trend of the woman's movement. It aims, on the contrary, at uniting all who take their stand for the political equality of women, whatever their political or religious opinions may be.

(2) The *Reichsverband* does not intend to support any one class of women, but the interests of all women. It will only consider its goal reached when all German women enjoy full political and communal rights.

BRANCH OF CONGRESSIONAL UNION FORMED IN MISSOURI


Are They Sincere?
Drawn for the Post-Dispatch
By MARGUERITE MARTYN
THIS
PLUS THIS
PLUS THIS
LADIES, WHAT IS THE LEAST YOU WILL ACCEPT?
A CABINET OFFICER PAYS THEM A VISIT
SENATOR TAGGART IMPLORES THEM TO ACCEPT THE HOSPITALITY OF OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERS
SENATOR STONE SMILES WHEREAS HERETOFORE HE ALWAYS HAS LOOKED THE OTHER WAY
EQUALS WHAT ?



Incidents in the Work of the Union in Missouri

Chronicled by the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, June 13, 1916

DURING the week of the Democratic convention, the Congressional Union made glorious progress in St. Louis, ending with a "dinner rally" at the Planters Hotel and with the formation of a Missouri branch of the Union.

"We came, they saw, we overcame," Mrs. Dorr says charmingly of the activities of the Union in Missouri.

Street meetings in front of the Jefferson Hotel, the headquarters of the Democratic convention, began within an hour after the arrival of the Woman's Party.

"Thank goodness," exclaimed a woman reporter, as she followed her news sense to the fringe of an open-air meeting at which Miss Mabel Vernon was speaking to a huge crowd, "something really alive has hit this town!"

A St. Louis paper notes with delight:

"Didn't they halt an auto smack in front of the Jefferson Hotel yesterday!—and didn't a yellow-haired young woman, arrayed in white, purple, and gold, and with a far-carrying voice, hold a big crowd of men for one solid hour while she talked about votes for women?

"The young woman was Miss Mabel Vernon of Reno, Nevada, secretary of the Woman's Party formed last week in Chicago, of women from the voting states. Miss Vernon told the crowd how she had moved her household goods, even her favorite geranium and her pet dog, from placid Delaware to wild and woolly Nevada, just so she could vote. And a man whose face was a network of wrinkles and whose villainous black mustache moved methodically up and down as he chewed, stood close beside the automobile and never took his eyes from the earnest young woman's face. It was as though he were seriously chewing over every word she said. He was there at 1:30. I passed there half an hour later; Miss Vernon was still talking. The wrinkled man was still there, apparently digesting every word she uttered, the black mustache moving up and down, up and down with the regularity of an automaton."

"The street speaking certainly did get over with the convention crowd," writes Mrs. Dorr. "That evening as we were finishing dinner some one looked out the window, and there, surrounding our car, was a score of men patiently chewing tobacco—St. Louis is in the great plug tobacco belt—and waiting for Mabel Vernon.

"The Congressional Union corner in the Jefferson Hotel lobby was besieged by delegates and local statesmen all day long. The day before the convention the Pennsylvania delegation, just arrived, halted with its band in front of our headquarters and sang 'We want Suffrage NOW,' for ten minutes, ending with three cheers for the women.

"Almost at once membership in the Union began to be demanded, and THE SUFFRAGIST sold like hot cross buns in Lent. 'We want to know all about you,' said the women. 'We want to know what it is that the Congressional Union intends to do.'

"The delegates at the convention also wanted to know what the Union was trying to do. More than one of them came around and asked Miss Paul and Miss Martin to explain the platform of the newly formed Woman's Party, and they showed plainly that they understood and respected the stand the Union has taken.

"What they did not and could not understand, however, was the deadly seriousness of the women, and the impossibility of persuading them to any kind of compromise. Life with politicians seems to consist of one set of compromises after another. It was impossible to make them see that we were not willing to do any trading.

"'What will you women take?' they asked us, and we said: 'A federal amendment.'

"'Oh, yes,' they said, 'we understand. That is what you want. But what will you take?' And we said: 'A federal amendment.'"

"At this point they usually—for the conversation was many times repeated—began to lose patience. 'Now you're talking what we call preconvention stuff,' they said. 'We're perfectly used to it. All the reformers use it. They always ask for twice as much as they know they can get, just to make sure that they are going to get anything. Now then, on the level, what is the least that you will take?'—and we said, 'A federal amendment.' And that settled it."

The work for the week was systematically planned out. Miss Martin organized Miss Younger, Mrs. Mackrille, and Mrs. Field into a corps of lobbyists to "see every one of the 1070 delegates immediately"; Mrs. Baker attended to the task of filling the front pages of the press with pictures and stories; Miss Doris Stevens arranged an organization dinner; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis interviewed prominent suffragists in town; Miss Mabel Vernon held forth in an automobile in front of the Jefferson Hotel; and at a table covered with literature presided Mrs. John Jay White and Miss Marie Ernst, answering the questions of an ever-increasing crowd, while Miss Julia Hurlbut sold dinner tickets at a dollar a plate.

Before the Woman's Party representatives departed from St. Louis, they gathered the friends and members gained during the week, and formed a branch of the Union for the state.

Two hundred women gathered at Planters Hotel on Saturday night, June 17, and a brilliant supper was held. Mrs. Mackrille, Miss Younger,

(*Continued on Next Page*)

"THIS PRECIOUS SUMMER"

By Alice Paul

Speech Given at the Convention of the District of Columbia Branch of the Congressional Union, Washington, D. C., June 24, 1916

I WANT to say a word or two, before we leave, about the importance of this most precious summer.

When we went out to Chicago, I really did not feel so very hopeful myself about the situation, because of the fact that we had, we believed, the Progressive party as an element to deal with. The existence of that party seemed to make it rather certain that the Democratic party could come back to office again no matter what it did on the suffrage question or on any other question. But with the disappearance of the Progressive party it seems to me the situation has changed. We have an opportunity now that we have never had before; that we will probably never have again. The disappearance of the Progressives means that the Democrats will have to put forth every possible effort if they are to win. As we all know, they feel certain of the south. They expect to lose New England and the east. The are not trying really to conciliate these parts of the country. But the part of the nation that they have their eyes fixed upon is the west; and especially, as it happens, those twelve suffrage states which cast 91 electoral votes. It has been computed that Mr. Wilson must win 83 electoral votes out in the west. As you know, in the last campaign he carried every one of those twelve suffrage states excepting Utah and California. In these two states also the Democrats have considerable strength. A change of 88 votes would have given California to Wilson, and in the last state-wide elections in Utah the Democrats almost won.

Now we have in California already two thousand women around San Francisco Bay alone, who pledged themselves to cast their vote in this next election in the way that will best help suffrage. In the state of Wyoming we have every county organized. We have been only a few weeks in the state of Illinois—a state where a change of less than ten thousand votes would have given the election to the Republican party in the last campaign; and in these few weeks about two thousand women there pledged themselves to cast their vote in the way that will best help suffrage. This beginning which we have made in these and the other suffrage states has at last awakened the Democratic party to the realization that they must do something to conciliate the women in the west.

Mr. Raker, of California, told us in St. Louis that President Wilson had asked him what the Democrats would have to do in order to carry California; and Mr. Raker said to him, "The thing you will have to do is to conciliate the women. You will have to do something about suffrage." We found this idea pervading the whole Democratic convention. We went out there as a kind of last appeal. We had been to the Democratic leaders here in Congress again and again and asked them to take action. We had been to the President, to the Judiciary Committee, to all the Democratic members of the Senate and House. We thought: "We will go back to the rank and file of the party and try to make them realize that their party is up against a very serious situation"; and they seemed to realize it.

Alice Paul

National Chairman, Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

One of the members of the Cabinet came to see us the first day we were there and said: "What is the least you will acept?"—and we said, "The only thing we will accept is the passage of the federal amendment." Secretary Daniels, another member of the Cabinet, sent for Miss Martin and me and he asked practically the same thing. We saw every man in that convention as far as we could and we held an unending street meeting in front of the hotel where the delegates heard us as they came in and went out. We believed we had got them to the stage where they thought the only thing that would be acceptable to us was the federal amendment. Mr. Daniels, in collaboration with Mr. Gilson Gardner, drew up a plank pledging the party to the submission of the amendment to the states, and sent it down to us to see if it was acceptable. And then came Mr. Baker from Washington bearing in his hands the Democratic platform, and this platform contained the plank which you all know now. This plank was adopted by the convention at the President's desire.

After the convention was over the delegates came to us one after another and began to tell us that now we had got what we wanted. Each one waited to hear whether we were satisfied; at once those women voters said they were not satisfied; that they insisted not upon a plank but upon the passage of the amendment. One Colorado woman who had been organizing for the Progressive party in the state of Colorado, and had gone to the Progressive convention in Chicago, told us that with the disappearance of the Progressive party she had turned to the Democratic party and had come to St. Louis,—but she said, "Now I turn to the Woman's Party, and I will go back to Colorado to get the 8,000 women in my organization to cast their votes against the Democratic party."

These men tried to get us to accept what had been given and to lay down our opposition. They said: "For the first time in the history of this country you have had the two dominant parties come out for suffrage. You have obtained a great victory. You should be content."

We saw that they realized at last that we were a factor to be reckoned with, that it made a difference whether we were content or not. I feel that we have just one big task before us in these few weeks,—to make the Democratic party believe that they have not done enough, that the women of the west will not be satisfied and that the Democrats will not come back again if our amendment does not go through.

At this moment we have five organizers at work in the suffrage states. Miss Anne Martin is going out next week to develop the organization of the Woman's Party. We are going to do everything that we can to have these twelve states organized by congressional districts and counties by the middle of August. We will then hold a conference of the officers of the Woman's Party at Colorado Springs, and get the women there to decide once and for all what they will do with their votes and start in then to do it.

We must show that we have not been conciliated and show that we have the power to deliver those votes and that we will deliver them, unless we are conciliated. Mr. Wilson sent the message to St. Louis, "We must not yield to arguments of political expediency,—and besides the women cannot deliver the votes." It is our task to show that we can.

Branch of Congressional Union Formed in Missouri

(*Concluded from Page 4*)

Mrs. Dorr, Governor Kendrick of Wyoming, Mr. Art Young and Mr. Gilson Gardner spoke.

As each of the women finished her speech, she left the table to change for the midnight train. This furnished just the last dramatic touch needed to make a truly impressive occasion, for the women who heard, for the first time, the story of the greatest political movement ever undertaken by women. It was as if each speaker said: "I must hurry away now to begin the work that lies before me."

The state committee chosen to represent the Congressional Union in Missouri then took up the work. The membership of this committee is as follows: Mrs. Edith Barringer, chairman; Mrs. Frederick Taussig, president of the Missouri Woman's Peace Party, Mrs. Everett Pattison, Miss Mary L. Lionberger, a member of the executive committee of the St. Louis Woman Suffrage Association, and Miss Clara Louise Thompson, Professor of Greek at Rockford College, Illinois.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Sentors Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Repsentatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor.....Miss Lucy Burns
Assistant Editor.....Miss Joy Young
Art Editor.....Mrs. Nina E. Allender
Business Manager.....Miss S. Ada Flatman
Office Manager.....Miss Elizabeth Smith

Subscription Price:

Domestic $1.00
Foreign $1.50
Single Copies .....5 *cents*

Chairman Circulation Department, Mrs. W. T. Burch

CIRCULATION COMMITTEE

Miss Lucile Atcherson, Ohio
Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Del.
Miss Elizabeth Elder, Pa.
Mrs. Carrie Gledhill, Cal.
Mrs. Huston, Wyoming
Mrs. George M. Kenyon, Minn.
Mrs. Ruby Koenig, Conn.
Mrs. Alfred Linton, Ill.
Miss Katherine Morey, Mass.
Mrs. Percy Read, Va.
Mrs. Abram J. Rose, N. J.
Mrs. H. A. Schnell, Ariz.
Mrs. Lee L. Siebacker, Wis.
Miss Edith Stone, Vermont

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union.

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

35

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

National Service and National Suffrage

COLONEL ROOSEVELT, in a letter to the national Progressive committee declining the Progressive nomination for President, and endorsing Mr. Hughes, outlined the issues of the present campaign,—among them the issue of preparedness and the necessity for universal military service.

"Such universal obligatory training and service are necessary complements of universal suffrage," writes Colonel Roosevelt, "and represent the realization of the true American—the democratic—ideal in both peace and war."

Service of one's country in peace and war does indeed go hand in hand with the right of suffrage. Women cannot consistently be called upon to render their country public service if they are denied all share in the shaping of public policies.

If there is anything, however, that the recent history of Europe has proved, it is that the services of women are of vital importance to a nation in times of peace and in times of war, and that a country which has not mobilized its women is not prepared at all.

The first step toward national preparedness is the enrollment of women in the service of their country by recognizing their full rights as citizens.

The issues of the present campaign can hardly be discussed without involving the right of women to vote, and forcing any consistent party to recognize their claim to universal suffrage.

Our Recent Suffrage "Victories"

MANY politicians are hailing as victories the planks adopted by the Republican and Democratic conventions.

Viewed in themselves they are very shabby victories, since they do not pledge either national party to take action in the sphere of national politics;—the only sphere of action in which they can be held by the public to accountability.

"The Congress of the United States," says the Wisconsin *State Journal*, forcibly, "might just as well say we believe in certain tariff regulations, but let George do it, as for the Republican and Democratic parties, through their national conventions, to say that they believe in equal suffrage but let the states do it. The federal government has nothing to do with the government of the separate states, and the separate states need no instruction or advice from the federal government. * * * The federal government is concerned only with federal issues, and the national platforms are concerned only with issues that may have the consideration of the national administration and the Congress of the United States."

The planks are, however, real victories, in that they indicate national power within the suffrage movement.

Both parties have seen that they must do something for the woman voter. What they have done is inadequate, as they will soon learn; but the same motive which impelled them to make this offer for woman's support will carry them further, till they have something to propose which is worth acceptance.

The Democratic and Republican Planks

DEMOCRATS and Republicans are now busy defending the suffrage planks in their respective platforms with the plea that one is no worse than the other. This is strictly true.

Both planks declare for the principle of woman suffrage, advocate state action upon the question, and say nothing whatever about federal action.

The Republican plank reads: "The Republican Party * * * favors the extension of the suffrage to women * * * but recognizes the right of each state to settle the question for itself."

The Democratic plank reads: "We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states upon the same terms as to men."

Neither of these resolutions necessarily preclude federal action upon suffrage. The states can, as we know, settle the question of woman suffrage. They can do it collectively, according to the constitution, by a federal amendment; or separately, through their state legislatures.

President Wilson, however, has now announced that in his opinion the Democratic plank limits suffrage activities to the states and declares against the right of the people to work for equal suffrage by amendment to the federal constitution.

The Republican plank has not up to the present been interpreted at all; and it is confidently expected that, when it is, it will be interpreted in a national sense, to include, and not to deny, the right of the states, under the constitution, to amend the federal charter.

Putting the Cart Before the Horse

I COULD not support a federal suffrage amendment in view of the plank adopted by the Democratic convention," President Wilson said, in substance, to Mrs. D. E. Hooker, of Richmond.

It is known to all the world that President Wilson wrote the suffrage plank in the Democratic platform; and that it was adopted, by an enormous majority, after it was announced to the convention that the President wanted that plank adopted and thought it vital to his success.

Now he gives as one reason why he opposes a federal suffrage amendment that "his party" has declared against it!

President Wilson Interprets Democratic Suffrage Plank

He Reiterates His Opposition to the Federal Suffrage Amendment

PRESIDENT WILSON declared last week, to Mrs. D. E. Hooker, of Richmond, who came to him as a delegate from the Virginia Federation of Labor, to present resolutions passed by the federation demanding favorable action on the federal amendment this session, that he could not give any assistance, either to the passage of the amendment through Congress, or to its report from the Judiciary Committee to the body of the House of Representatives.

"I am opposed by conviction and by all my personal and political traditions to federal action on this question," said the President. "Moreover," he added, "after the plank which was adopted in the Democratic platform at St. Louis I could not comply with the request contained in this resolution even if I wished to do so."

"What do you interpret that plank to mean?" Mrs. Hooker asked.

"I interpret it to mean just what it says," said the President; "that action on suffrage should have its inception in the individual states and not in Congress."

After the conference Mrs. Hooker told newspaper men at the White House that though she is herself a Democrat in principle, she thinks the party will suffer seriously if it fails to favor the amendment that women want.

THE interview took place on Wednesday, June 21, in the President's office at half past ten.

The resolutions which Mrs. Hooker placed in the President's hands read:

"Whereas: The national woman suffrage amendment, known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment, has been indefinitely postponed in committee, and the Federation of Labor believes giving the ballot to women, in the state and nation, to be right, just, and to the best interests of the people, therefore it is

"Resolved: That the Federation of Labor protests against the unjust and unfair action of the House Judiciary Committee in preventing the Susan B. Anthony amendment from coming to a vote, demands that the ballot be no longer withheld from American women, and requests that the President do all in his power to have the committee report out the suffrage resolution."

The Virginia Federation of Labor, Mrs. Hooker explained, contains over 60,000 members, all voters; and the resolutions which they had commissioned her to give the President had been passed unanimously at the annual convention of the federation, with overwhelming enthusiasm.

Mrs. D. E. Hooker, of Richmond

Who Presented to President Wilson Resolutions of Virginia Federation of Labor Endorsing Susan B. Anthony Amendment

"This is very strong," said President Wilson, as he read the resolution.

"You would have thought it still stronger," Mrs. Hooker said, "if you could have seen how it went through. This was not a perfunctory vote. There was a hot debate, after which the resolution passed amid cheers."

Mrs. Hooker then urged upon the President, very movingly, the humiliation, from the standpoint of a Southerner and a woman, of going before the entire population of men now enfranchised, and begging them each personally to approve of women's right to full citizenship. Tears came into her eyes as she spoke, and the President seemed rather touched. He said, however, consolingly, that she must not mind the criticisms she encountered in a good work. "Everyone in the public eye," the President said, "is deluged with criticism. You simply must do what you believe to be right."

Mrs. Hooker went on to explain the political difficulties of the state-by-state road to national woman suffrage. She placed in the President's hands a leaflet drafted by Mrs. Mary Ritter Beard and Mrs. Florence Kelley, of New York, summarizing the obstacles which state legislatures put in the way of constitutional amendments; and she directed the President's attention, then and there, to the difficulties of amending the constitution of New Mexico, where it requires, to submit the amendment to the people, a three-fourths' vote of the total membership of both Houses of the Legislature; and, to ratify the amendment, a three-fourths' vote of the electorate voting in the state, and a two-thirds' vote in each county. She pointed out, too, the constitution of Indiana,—a constitution that has never been amended,—which requires, for the ratification of a constitutional amendment, a majority of the votes of all the qualified electors in the state, whether they have registered or not; and she showed the President a number of other states in which the adoption of a suffrage amendment is a downright impossibility.

President Wilson seemed very little impressed by these facts. "Every good thing," he said, "takes a great deal of hard work."

Mrs. Hooker made a very strong point of the indefensible behavior of the House Judiciary Committee in blocking the suffrage amendment and refusing to allow the representatives of the people an opportunity to vote upon it. "Whatever one may think of woman suffrage," she said, "tying the amendment up this way before an election is wrong; and the blame will fall squarely upon the Democratic party."

"You must see the members of the Judiciary Committee about that," said the President, with considerable tactical skill. "I do not think I should interfere with the action of a committee of Congress."

"Have you never done it, Mr. President?" said Mrs. Hooker. Mr. President explained that he had done it only under pressure of a national emergency.

The interview lasted about half an hour. The President's manner was kind and friendly, but he made it very plain that he interpreted the Democratic platform plank to mean the limitation of the suffrage movement to state activities, and that he was still opposed to the federal suffrage amendment.

On the following day, Representative Raker, a Democratic Congressman from California, informed Miss Maud Younger, a member of the legislative committee of the Congressional Union, that he was planning a speech on the floor of the House to explain that the plank in the Democratic platform did not preclude favorable action on the federal suffrage amendment.

"The President has just said that it does," said Miss Younger.

Representative Raker's face fell.

Work in the West

WORK in the equal suffrage states will be carried on with redoubled vigor from now until the end of the fall season.

Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party, will leave Washington this week for a tour through all the states in which women vote, to confer with the state officers on plans for organization work and on the political situation in their community.

A conference of the national and state officers of the Woman's Party has been called for August 10, 11 and 12, at Colorado Springs, Colorado. At this conference the stand of the Woman's Party in the election contest next November will be determined.

Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, who has already formed a working organization in every one of the counties of Arizona, is now in Kansas completing the congressional district organization of that state. Officers for the first and fifth districts of Kansas have already been elected. Mrs. Thompson is now in Hutchinson, in the seventh congressional district.

Mrs. Dan D. Casement, state chairman of Kansas, is in Washington this week, conferring with Miss Martin over plans of work for her state.

Miss Doris Stevens leaves next week for California where she will begin a campaign extending over the entire state. She will take up the work of Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, who has organized four California districts.

Miss Margery Ross, who has completed the organization of every congressional district and every county of Wyoming, is proceeding this week to Idaho to undertake the district organization of that state.

Miss Clara Louise Rowe will remain in Montana where she has already built up an organization in eight congressional districts.

Miss Mabel Vernon will leave next week for Nevada, the state of which she is an adopted daughter. She will be assisted in the task of establishing district branches in Nevada by a large group of people who already know her.

Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore will complete the work she has already begun with extraordinary success in the state of Washington.

Mrs. Albert C. Muhse is acting as organizer in Illinois where four congressional districts have been organized by the Woman's Party.

A group of speakers have volunteered for the campaign, if a campaign is necessary, in the autumn. Among these are Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Miss Gail Laughlin, and Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell.

Miss Anna Constable, of New York, who has been appointed chairman of the New York City committee, has undertaken the task of raising money and securing speakers for a western campaign.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has started systematically to work to raise the $500,000.00 pledged at the Woman's Party convention at Chicago, for work in the west. Five thousand dollars toward that pledge has already been forwarded to Washington.

It Was a Joke that Made the Republican Convention Laugh

FOR years the women of this country have worked earnestly trying to persuade this government to free all women from political slavery at the same time, as Lincoln freed the black men—not in installments.

The other day ten thousand women, gray-haired and young, marched for hours in a heavy storm in Chicago to prove their earnestness to the men of the Republican party.

Mr. Lodge and others who concocted the Republican party platform showed that they consider the women and their earnestness a good joke. Lodge read it to the delegates.

Lodge said that the convention favored extending to the women the suffrage—and then paused while the women in the galleries cheered and the delegates sat glum.

The cheering ended. Lodge finished the suffrage plank, with a cynical smile, in these words: "but recognizing the right of every state to decide the question for itself."

This meant that the suffrage plank was a cheat, meant to do nothing whatever for the women, leaving their cause just where it was—to local struggles, slow, hard work, as in the past.

Having read the swindling plank, Lodge turned and winked at Harding, the permanent chairman, who sat behind him. Harding winked back. Then Lodge, who enjoyed the joke hugely, looked down the press seats at Melville Stone, head of the Associated Press, and laughed with him. The delegates then realized that the suffrage plank was a swindle, intended, as one put it, "to fool the girls without giving them anything." They burst into loud applause and laughter.

The Democrats at St. Louis thought it funny to repeat the Republicans' joke. Lacking a scintilla of originality and possessing the fatuous facility of imitation, they inserted a platform plank which promises quite as little as that of the Republicans.

It should be possible for the women of the country to emphasize in some way their opinion of this "good joke."

All of which emphasizes the suggestion that *women ought to nominate a woman for the Presidency, give her three million votes, upset the calculations of the two old hide-bound parties, and make the politicians realize woman's power.*

And you may well believe, if they did that, woman suffrage would become a reality at the next session of Congress.

Three million votes are not to be scoffed at.—*Los Angeles (California) Herald, June* 16, 1916.

Fraud Planks

IT is silly for these platform makers, whether they be cultured reactionaries like Henry Cabot Lodge or cultured progressives like Newton D. Baker, to think that they are either fooling a cause or helping a cause by making a recommendation to the states. The Congress of the United States might just as well say we believe in certain tariff regulations but let George do it, as for the Republican and Democratic parties, through their national conventions, to say that they believe in equal suffrage but let the states do it. The federal government has nothing to do with the government of the separate states and the separate states need no instruction or advice from the federal government. Much less do the separate states need advice from the pitiably antiquated Bourbon Democracy.

There is absolutely no excuse for a suffrage plank in the national platform of either the Democratic or Republican party unless the politicians who put it there mean business. By business we mean fulfilment. And they do not mean business for they do not expect to fulfill their promises when they declare for equal suffrage state by state, because the federal government has no control over the states separately. The suffrage plank in both the Democratic and Republican platforms is a pure piece of dishonesty and fraud. All the politicians who engineered the wording of these planks know they were simply trying to pacify the intelligent and patriotic women voters of America by handing them a piece of unadulterated bunk. These two planks that are absolutely parallel in meaning are wholly without sincerity and the politicians who put them there were absolutely insincere in their declarations when they put them there because the federal government is concerned only with federal issues and the national platforms are concerned only with issues that may have the consideration of the national administration and the Congress of the United States.

A plank in any party platform is a pure lie unless it is put there as a pledge of legislation and real performance. Both the Republicans and the Democrats know that they were inserting a plain lie to the women voters of America when they make a declaration for equal suffrage with such limitations on the methods of getting it that it is absolutely impossible for the parties that carry the plank to do a single solitary thing to advance this fundamental cause.

A plank is a pledge of legislative performance to the people. A plank put in for any other purpose is put in to deceive. If the Democratic and Republican parties do not believe in suffrage then they are absolutely insincere in mentioning it. If a thing is right, it's right to have it, and that party repudiates itself that goes through acrobatic tricks to dodge the issue, and attempts at the same time to make the people believe they mean it. So far as the suffrage question is concerned in 1916, both the Democratic party and the Republican party has put itself on record as attempting to slip over a fraud.—*Wisconsin State Journal, June* 21, 1916.

Not an "Even Break" on Suffrage

THE advocates of women's suffrage having now obtained a general declaration of favor from both the great parties (the Progressive platform is from now on negligible, since the Progressive party has no candidate in the field), the suffrage question stands very much where it did before, though not quite in the same place, for the Republicans are more cordial to the proposition than the Democrats. The Republican convention adopted its plank on the subject because it was afraid that the Democrats would put one in, and women vote for President in twelve states. The Democratic convention adopted its plank because the Republicans had already adopted theirs—and also, *nota bene,* because women vote for President in twelve states. Both platforms refer the question to the states, with which it rested already. Essentially the action of both conventions on this subject was a good deal like what the passage of the following resolution would have been:

We recommend the abundant watering of the fields by the sufficient but not excessive rains of heaven, and we respectfully refer the carrying out of this programme (in return for the adoption of which we expect to get the votes of all the farmers) to the winds, the clouds, the waters of the great deep, and the Hand that guides the storm and brings the calm. * * * —*Boston (Massachusetts) Transcript, June* 17, 1916.

Alice Paul and Anne Martin

EVEN cultured Boston used to sneer at William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. The broad avenues of Back Bay and the public parks of Boston are today decorated with monuments and memorials to the memory of the clear-sighted, far-sighted, heroic humanitarians whom the historian denominates as "the abolitionists." Smug politicians used to wink the eye,—as Lodge winked while on the platform at Chicago the other day,—when they thought of the pretentious aspirations of those abolitionists who really believed that the issue to which they were dedicating their lives and consecrating their labors would one day be the propelling power behind a new and powerful political party. The party they dreamed of and the power they dreamed of came. It saved and remade this nation; on the battlefield it baptized our flag in holy blood and gave a new birth to the nation.

If their issue was right,—to emancipate the black man,—how infinitely sweeter and at least equally noble, is the dream of the new Woman's Party that is born to emancipate the white woman and make her the useful citizen we are educating her in our schools and colleges to be!

We only have to go back a little more than half a century to find the two major political parties winking at the abolitionists, sneering at their political forces and treating as a joke their potential powers.

But one of the saving graces of the world is the fact that the greatest political genius is always invested in those who work for justice, for liberty and for truth.

When the committee on resolutions of the Democratic national convention was sitting in session at the Planters Hotel in St. Louis the other day and pompous men who wore proudly their titles of political preferment and position were debating in none too intelligent a way what should represent the convictions and what should represent expediency in the Democratic party, there sat in their midst two little, mighty women. Their combined avoirdupois would not equal one Democratic congressman. But they were trying to show the Democratic party the way to be democratic just as the abolitionists more than half a century ago were trying to show the poor blind Whigs how to be big enough and brave enough to stand for human liberty.

But the eminent Democratic politicians could no more understand the logic and crystal-clear reasoning of these two noble and inspired patriotic women than could the distinguished representatives of the Republican party at Chicago who encountered the same women at their convention and who felt that their failure to grasp the inspiration and the aspiration of these women was both a political and intellectual joke. They were right. It was a joke. But it was not a joke on the Woman's Party and their fine high minded, clear-thinking political leaders. The joke is on the Henry Cabot Lodges and the Newton D. Bakers who yet can't see, but will see.

During the session of the committee on resolutions at St. Louis Senator Stone turned and pointed to Alice Paul and Anne Martin, the two little leaders of the great cause, and said, *"Those two little women know more about politics than all the rest of us combined."*

And they do because politics is a fight for principle. However much the tricksters may try to monopolize and direct political activities, however discouraging may be the adroit manipulation of our political machinery by sordid interests, we only have to take a wide panoramic view of our political history to find that whenever the political pool becomes stagnant through the inertia of prejudice and unthinking politicians, there arises some issue which justice forces on the people and justice cultivates the political genius that brings that issue into power.

The equal suffrage issue is coming to victory through the Woman's Party. The Democratic party and Republican party alike will be compelled to recognize the potential power of this party as a mighty real power.

Senator Stone was right when he pointed to Alice Paul and Anne Martin, saying, *"Those two little women know more about politics than all the rest of us combined."* They are supported by a giant justice that no party is mighty enough to knock down.—*Wisconsin State Journal, June* 21, 1916.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

WHILE the Republican and Progressive conventions are being held in Chicago a great Woman's Party convention will be held simultaneously, organized by the Congressional Union for Woman's Suffrage, whose delegates recently visited this city on the "Suffrage Special."

Chicago Examiner, June 17, 1916

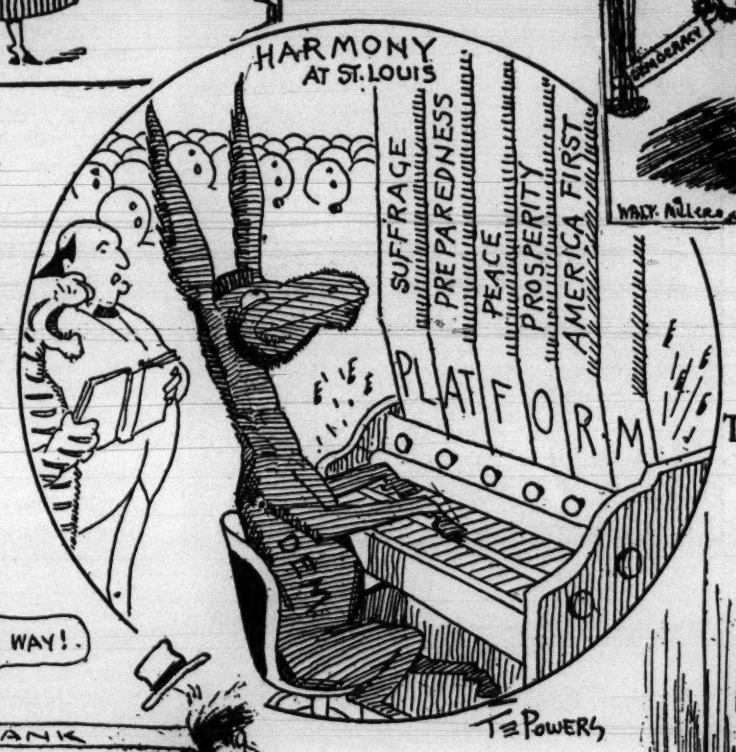
Its object is to concentrate on getting an indorsement of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, by which women will gain nation-wide suffrage, and they claim that they will have representatives of four million women voters from the suffrage states at the convention, in addition to the many delegates from the unenfranchised states.

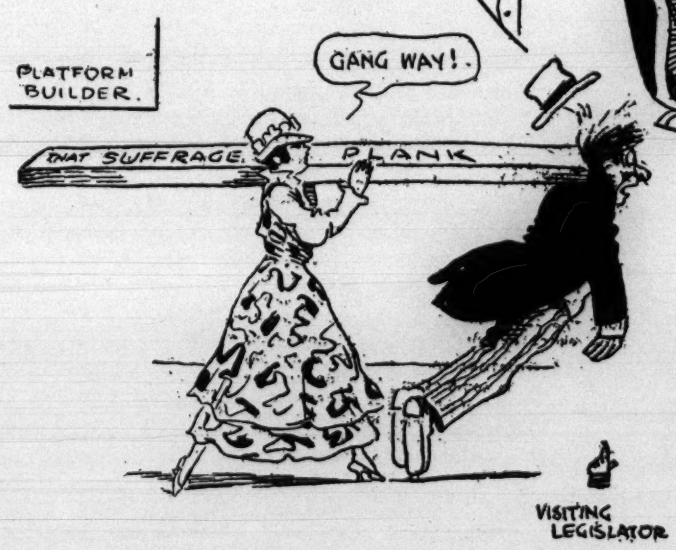
This Woman's Party, under the leadership of Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union, has raised within a few days a campaign fund of $100,000, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont giving the initial contribution of $2,000. They are certainly no amateurs when it comes to raising money, for their published accounts show that they raised $133,728 for federal amendment work in Washington last year.

It is obvious therefore that this is a political factor to be reckoned with. With the almost unanimous backing of the women voters of the already enfranchised states, they are making a determined effort to hold the balance of power in the November election. This new and formidable party cannot be reckoned as insignificant. They have many frank out-and-out supporters, notably Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, of Illinois, Senator H. L. Myers, of Montana, Senator Charles Curtis, of Washington, Senator Frank Mondell, of Wyoming, and Senator Shafroth, of Colorado. Several state Republican committees have taken the same stand and adopted resolutions indorsing the Susan B. Anthony amendment, notably Colorado.

A monster petition asking that the envoys of the party be allowed to state their case from the floor of the Senate has just been presented, signed by thousands of women from the enfranchised states. If this petition is granted, which may be reasonably expected, it will be the first time a woman has been permitted to speak on the floor of the Senate.

There is little doubt that if the women suffragists follow these legitimate and peaceful methods nation-wide suffrage is not far distant. Notwithstanding the verdict of New York and New Jersey, there is really small argument left to the antis, as the giant minorities in those elections go to indicate.





Chicago Tribune, June 9, 1916

Chicago Examiner, June 17, 1916.

The *Times* is prepared to admit that the chief obstacle is mere prejudice, that the trial of women's suffrage in California has in no wise justified the arguments that were offered against it. In all the enfranchised states the women have proven every whit as intelligent and reasonable as the men, equally divided in the matter of opinions, and indeed, owing to the enlightening activity of the women's clubs, frequently better informed. There have been no concerted women's movements to institute wild and drastic reforms; the tendency has been rather towards study and infinite discretion. Each item of proposed legislation has found them eager to hear both sides of every argument, and the amount of intelligent debate to be heard on the various issues at the women's clubs is all to the good.

That the Susan B. Anthony amendment will settle the question once and for all and rid the country of the eternal arguments and elections on the issue and leave the vast army of intelligent women who are devoting themselves to this cause free for more useful and productive work should recommend it to the politicians, who cannot be blind to the fact that they are merely opposing the inevitable. The cooperation of the women is to be so infinitely more desired than their opposition. And since their enfranchisement has, at the worst, proven no menace, but rather an acquisition of intelligent thought, the country should be glad to have the question settled and out of the way, while so many great issues are pending.—*Los Angeles* (*California*) *Times, May* 3, 1916.

"A NEW RIDER"

Wall Street Journal, June 19, 1916

Memphis (*Tenn.*) *Commercial Appeal, June* 13, 1916

Pro Bono Publico

WOMEN are confronted by the urgent necessity of effective political organization. This need is to be met, apparently, by the newly formed Woman's Party—"In union there is strength." The forces fighting for equal suffrage should no longer be regarded as disorganized units—they should be grouped together if possible into a single body with a single aim. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont has pledged herself personally to raise a fund of $500,000 for campaign purposes. Thus we see at a single initial stroke the equal suffrage propaganda crystalized into a definite organization with a definite goal and with at least a reasonably definite program for reaching that goal.

(*Continued on Page 11*)

Campaign Throughout the Country

New Jersey Branch Organizes Districts

MISS JULIA HURLBUT'S roadster started with Miss Hurlbut and Miss Agnes Campbell, state vice-chairman and state organizer for New Jersey, last Tuesday morning, intending to tour the first congressional district; but between New Brunswick and Princeton the car broke down, and Miss Hurlbut and Miss Campbell found that they would be delayed two or three days in having it put in order. They therefore decided to spend the time in Princeton, Bound Brook and Trenton, all of these towns being in the fourth district. They expect to return Saturday night, and Miss Campbell will leave for South Jersey by train Monday morning, remaining there the rest of the week.

On Tuesday, June 20, a meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Charles D. Karr, of Newark, one of the most ardent supporters of the Congressional Union in New Jersey. Mrs. Karr was one of those who made possible the renting of a booth at the 250th Anniversary Exposition in Newark recently. She made quantities of "Suffrage Candy," according to a special recipe, and sold it among her friends, netting nearly fifteen dollars for the cause.

Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, state chairman for New Jersey, presided at the meeting, and was the only speaker. She gave an account of the Chicago and St. Louis conventions, and told of the purpose of the Woman's Party. The meeting was then thrown open, and many questions asked and answered. Much interest was shown, and other meetings planned. Mrs. Karr was appointed temporary chairman of the eighth district.

The branch has been doing a good business in booklets of jelly labels, which sell for ten cents apiece, and garden stakes, painted in Congressional Union colors, and selling for fifty cents. The latter make good bridge prizes.

At a luncheon given recently by Mrs. Hopkins in honor of Miss Hurlbut, these stakes were used as favors; Susan B. Anthony post-cards were the place cards, and purple, gold and white iris, and ribbons, also in Congressional Union colors, completed the decorations. "Suffrage Candy" was also in evidence. Among those present were Mrs. Abram J. Rose, Mrs. W. V. King, and Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll.

On Saturday evening a large illuminated automobile parade will take place in Newark and the New Jersey Congressional Union has entered several cars.

Organization Being Formed in North Dakota

AT a meeting Tuesday afternoon, June 20, at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. A. E. Bestic, in Fargo, North Dakota, committees to furnish headquarters and to perfect an organization in the state were formed. Mrs. R. M. Pollock presided over the meeting and the chief speaker was Miss Vivian Pierce, who outlined the plans and political methods of the Congressional Union. An informal *questionnaire* followed her speech, Miss Pierce answering many queries from the audience.

The headquarters committee which was appointed at the meeting was composed of Mrs. R. M. Pollock and Mrs. R. E. Weible, and the following people were appointed on the organization committee: Mrs. S. L. Sheldon, Mrs. J. L. Carter, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. M. F. Foy, Mrs. Frank J. Thompson, Mrs. A. F. Colwell.

After the business of the meeting had been concluded Mrs. Bestic served tea to her guests.

Among the many members of the Union in Fargo are Mrs. W. H. Barnett, Mrs. J. L. Carter, Mrs. A. E. Minard, Mrs. J. A. Montgomery, Mrs. F. E. Kindred, Mrs. Leslie Black, Mrs. R. A. Conover, Mrs. F. J. Thompson, Mrs. R. M. Pollock, Mrs. A. E. Bestic, Mrs. H. L. Bolley, Mrs. William Bell, Mrs. Gilbert Haggart, Mrs. S. L. Sheldon, and Dr. Elizabeth Rindlaub.

Miss Pierce writes that she plans a trip including Fargo, Valley Abby, Bismarck, Minot, Lakota, and Grand Forks, holding meetings at each town and making plans for a mass meeting to be held later in Fargo. She writes that much enthusiasm for the federal amendment and much interest in the Woman's Party is shown wherever she goes.

Miss Edith Goode

Newly Elected Chairman of the District of Columbia Congressional Union

Annual Convention of District of Columbia Branch Held

THE annual convention of the District of Columbia branch of the Congressional Union took place last Saturday evening. A garden party had been planned and the beautiful old garden of Cameron House had been decorated and strung with Japanese lanterns for the event. But in the late afternoon a downpour of rain showed very plainly that there was no hope for a clear evening.

The floods of rain at seven o'clock made the officers of the branch sceptical as to the attendance, but at eight the spacious parlors of the "Little White House" were filled with a most interested crowd.

The retiring chairman of the branch presided over the meeting and gave a report of the work for the past year. The business of electing officers came next. Miss Edith Goode was elected chairman and Mrs. Dayton Ward, first vice-chairman. Mrs. F. B. Moran and Mrs. J. Gervin Peters were elected second and third vice-chairmen respectively. Miss Grace Needham was made corresponding secretary and Miss Katherine Rolston Fisher recording secretary. Mrs. Paul Dessez was elected treasurer.

After the elections a number of speakers were introduced. Miss Maud Younger, who, as temporary chairman, opened the Woman's Party convention in Chicago, spoke on the political significance of the Woman's Party convention, and of the Republican and Democratic conventions. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware, who was one of the envoys on the "Suffrage Special" to the voting women of the west, spoke on the great movement among the women of the western states to "put suffrage first."

Miss Mabel Vernon, the newly elected secretary of the Woman's Party, spoke on the great necessity of organizing the west more thoroughly before the November elections and emphasized the need of money in the campaign to be worked out this summer. At the end of Miss Vernon's speech more than two hundred dollars was raised.

Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the Congressional Union, then spoke on the political situation of the country and the significance of the Woman's Party movement.

Maryland Branch Elects Officers for Coming Year

WITH a large number of enthusiastic members from different sections of the state in attendance, the annual meeting of the Maryland Branch of the Congressional Union was held at 817 North Charles Street, Baltimore, on Tuesday afternoon, June 13.

Mrs. Townsend Scott, chairman of the local branch, called the meeting to order a few minutes after three o'clock. After a formal speech of welcome to the members, Mrs. Scott, in her yearly report, outlined the work the Union had carried on in the past and what it hoped to accomplish in the future. The treasurer's report indicated that approximately $5,000 had been raised in the state during the year for the propagation of the principles of the Union, while the report of the press chairman showed that the local press had been most generous in furnishing publicity for the many ventures the Union had undertaken.

A nominating committee, consisting of Mrs. A. G. Kolls, chairman; Mrs. Mark Jackson and Mrs. Florence McLouth, were appointed by the chair. The report of the committee was formally adopted, and by unanimous consent the whole ticket was declared elected by the convention. The new officers and executive committee are as follows:

Chairman, Mrs. Townsend Scott; first vice-chairman, Miss Alice Worthington Ball; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Summerfield Baldwin; third vice-chairman, Miss Emma G. Morris; fourth vice-chairman, Mrs. Maxwell Zurndorf; treasurer, Mrs. A. C. Kolls; secretary, Miss Francesca Harnickel, and press chairman, Miss Eleanor White.

The district chairmen of the Maryland branch are: Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke of Chevy Chase, Miss Minnie Jackson of Baltimore, Mrs. J. C. Leonard of Cambridge, Mrs. R. C. Parker of Annapolis, Miss Ida Glatt of Goucher College and Mrs. Florence McLouth of Baltimore. These become members of the board.

Maryland women on the executive committe and advisory council of the National Congressional Union are Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Mrs. Lawrance Lewis, Jr., Mrs. William Spencer Murray, and Mrs. J. William Funck. These, in turn, become members of the state board.

Montana Women Pledge Aid in National Campaign

STRONG county organizations have been completed in Silver Bow, Broadwater, Lewis and Clark, Cascade, Choteau, Toole, and Teton counties, to reinforce the work of the Montana state branch of the Congressional Union.

Miss Clara Louise Rowe, national organizer of the Union in Montana, spoke on May 30 at Polson. On May 31 she was the principal speaker at a mass meeting in Kallispell. "I have come here to ask the women of Montana to lay aside all political affiliations for a short time and help the women of the nation to gain enfranchisement," said Miss Rowe.

On June 13, Miss Rowe addressed a large number of women at a meeting at the home of Mrs. C. B. Wilson, in Havre.

Comments of the Press

(*Continued from Page 9*)

Organizations possess more dignity and command greater respect from the world at large than do individuals or disjointed groups of individuals. Organizations move with greater effectiveness and force than do individuals. The most practical way to fight a political battle is through a political organization. * * * The great present barriers to the adoption of universal suffrage are the selfishness of politicians, vice, and liquor. These enemies cannot be overcome by cooperation, but must be subjected to a process of slow and stubborn strangulation.

Demonstration holds a world of power. If the women, organizing into a party, can accomplish the defeat of a few recalcitrant public officials, the fate of these enemies to the cause will serve as a wholesome example to other anti-suffragists. There have been seasons of pleading, seasons of parleying, seasons of cooperating, but now is the season of fighting. * * *

Whatever may have been said to the contrary, women are splendid organizers; they are more persistent than men in small matters, which count for most in the end; and they have ways of raising funds that men never dreamed of. Mrs. Belmont's declaration that she will raise a half million dollars is one of the hardest single blows ever struck at the opponents of equal suffrage. "Money talks" in politics—a hard saying, but true. A political battle is usually won nowadays by that political factor or personality which can advertise its claims longest and loudest.

The right of women to vote is established by incontrovertible logic. The ability of women to vote intelligently and correctly has been demonstrated in many elections in many states. The expediency of granting them full suffrage is becoming constantly more apparent to all save the biased or the selfish. The possibility inwrapped therein as the way of regenerating the body politic and reforming the public morals beggars the imagination.

Voters in the main will go for that party which they believe will bring them back to clean government. After early prejudices are overcome they will vote with the Woman's Party as readily as they have been known at times to vote with the socialist party. All that remains, therefore, in order to make perfect the great work which our women have so courageously begun is united, effective organization. This step, if we mistake not, the progenitors of the Woman's Party are now undertaking.—*The North Shore Leader, Chicago, Friday, June* 9, 1916.

Women Gain Recognition by National Conventions

WHEN the Republican, Progressive and Democratic national conventions meet this year there will be assembled close to several hundred women who will have something to say to the delegates. This is not a new thing in national convention history. For nearly half a century there has not been a gathering of the representatives of the great political parties for the purpose of platform making that has not had representative women asking that a plank be inserted advocating female suffrage. The old time politicians recall how these women delegates waited outside the doors of the committee rooms and waylaid delegates in the hotel corridors, trying to get a hearing for their petitions. The status of the women at the national conventions was that of suppliants without the right to enter.

They had no votes, and petitions not backed by votes get little attention where there are so many things to be done that must be done to put real ballots into the box next November. Until woman's suffrage was adopted by several of the states there were no women delegates inside the big conventions. As fast as the states joined the suffrage ranks, however, they put women on the delegates' list and they have become familiar figures at the big gatherings where presidents are made.

The women delegates were not numerous, however, for many years, and the few that were there were hard to find among the hundreds of men with louder voices and more influence with the powers that rule and dispense place and honors.

This year, however, there will be more states voting than heretofore and there are millions of women voters. Moreover, they are so situated that, if they can be persuaded to do so, they can turn the tide toward either of the great parties in these states.

In other words the woman in American politics has become a power, and is no longer a negligible quantity. Because of this there is a difference between the national conventions this year and those of the past. At Chicago and at St. Louis where the women will assemble to ask the three great parties to indorse the move for national female suffrage, they will not have to humbly wait outside the gates. Each of the national committees has chosen a representative whose duty it is to go and see the women and find out what they have to communicate.

No one of the changes that has come about during the past few years is more notable than this status of woman in American political life, as illustrated in her recognition by the great political parties.

In international affairs when one nation is deemed fit to associate with the rest of the world as an equal it is given recognition by other nations sending ambassadors or ministers to the foreign capital. The women seem to have gained that position and now the politicians are sending ambassadors to court to find out what is wanted, and to fix up treaties.—*Oakland (California) Enquirer, June* 2, 1916.

A Letter to The Suffragist

From Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles

(The following letter was sent from the "Suffrage Special" on May 9, *but was overlooked on account of the absence of the Editor. We publish it now with apologies for the delay.)*

"THE EDITOR OF THE SUFFRAGIST:

"By some misunderstanding, "THE SUFFRAGIST" of April 29 announces that I am 'urging enfranchised women to vote against the party of her (my) fathers.' Far from it. It is neither the policy of the Congressional Union nor my own policy to ask voting women to vote either for or against any party. I am pointing out to the Democratic party the wonderful opportunity which is presenting itself to them, as the dominant party, to do the greatest thing that a political party could wish to do, an act of justice to one half the people of this country.

"For fifty years the greatest feather in the cap of the Republican party has been the enfranchisement of the negro men. Now, even a more splendid opportunity presents itself to the Democratic party—the national enfranchisement of American women. So sure am I of the justice and righteousness of this cause that I am asking the voting women to organize themselves into an independent group, and to withhold their support from any party who refuses to support this great issue for justice to one half the American people.

"I am anxious that *my* party should be the party to avail itself of this opportunity, and am asking Democratic women, voting women, to bring their political pressure to bear to urge that the Democrats will at once seize their opportunity and pass the amendment for the national enfranchisement of women, thereby doing a wonderful act of belated justice, and an act that will redound to their everlasting credit and glory.

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) FLORENCE BAYARD HILLES."

Ball Bearing; Long Wearing

Do You Know How ?

It is often necessary to write a word or phrase exactly in the center of the paper. It is simple on the *L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter.* Do you know how?

Do you know the best way to insert a large number of sheets of paper and carbons at the same time, so that the edges will all come even?

Do you know how to "half-space" so that you can write in an extra letter and still have the work look well?

Do you know why the use of the Variable Line Spacer increases the life of the platen?

Do you know what can be done with our Variable Line Spacer that can not be done with any other?

Do you know the best way to insert a sheet of paper?

Do you know how to "front feed" envelopes?

If you cannot answer "yes" to all these questions, it will pay you to send for the booklet—*"The Silent Smith."* It's yours for the asking.

Drop a card to

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Company

Factory and Home Office: Syracuse, N. Y.

Branches in all Principal Cities

14th and H Streets Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Full Line of Standard and Silent Models

5,000 New Subscribers

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

JUNE 18 THROUGH JUNE 24

Miss Lucy Burns	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	1
Miss Alice Paul	1
Mrs. Nina E. Allender	1
Mrs. Ida Mae Waters	2
Miss Nettie Blasing	1
Dr. Clara M. Schell	1
Mrs Sally H. Burch	3
Miss Katherine A. Morey	1
Mrs. Jane Bliss Potter	4
Miss Clara Louise Rowe	3
Miss S. Ada Flatman	1
Mrs. Ella St. Clair Thompson	1
Michigan Branch, Congressional Union	1
Total	22
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	3,150
Total through June 24th secured by members	3,172

You can give no better gift to the cause than a year's subscription to

THE SUFFRAGIST

One Dollar per Year

It tells each week how Congress deals with Woman Suffrage

SPREAD IT!

A widely read paper is the most powerful ally of a political movement

Healthy Vacation Sport

for girls and boys

during the months of July and August

The Suffragist

will give you $1.00 for every five new subscriptions you send us, and A PRIZE for the boy or girl who secures the largest number of subscriptions during the two months. If you want to enter this race, send a post card and we will send you subscription blanks.

The Suffragist

Washington, D. C.

Official Weekly Paper

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Date.....

Enclosed please find $.....for....subscription for.....year beginning with the issue of .....

Name .....

Address .....

Secured by .....

Telephone Main 4854 Deerfoot Sausage

THOMAS F. KEANE

New York Beef and English Mutton

Stands 82, 83, 84 Center Market

Seventh Street Wing Washington, D. C.

From a Friend

The Hildmann Printing Co.

722-732 Sherman Street

Chicago

SOCIETY STATIONERY

E. MORRISON PAPER CO.

1009 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

Mothproof bags and paper for protecting the winter clothing, carpets, rugs, curtains, etc.

A SANE FOURTH

Prove your sanity Monday, July 3, and place that printing order with the C-P-Co. We specialize in extraordinary printing—we'll help you feel safe in the matter of expense and put style in your work. Phone MAIN 4-2-5-0.

"We Grow 'Cause We Know"

Columbian Printing Co.

INCORPORATED

815 Fourteenth St.

Main 4250

Open 8:30 A.M. Close Saturday 6.00 P. M. Close 5:30 P. M.

"THE BUSY CORNER"

S. Kann Sons & Co.

8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPLASH!

Here Are the Stunning

SEA SUITS

—for the purpose. Individual styles, that are very striking.

Beach Cloth Sea Suits

Jersey Cloth Sea Suits Sateen Sea Suits

Mohair Sea Suits Silk Sea Suits

Priced according to Quality and Style.

$1.89, $2.49, $2.98, $3.49, $3.98 to $14.95

A Fine Line of Accessories, Including

CAPS AT—25c, 50c, 75c, to $2.98

SHOES AT—25c, 50c, 75c, to $2.98

Find them at the new Bathing Accessory Section of the Suit Store— Second Floor

Classified Advertisements

Rate, 15 words 25 cents, 2 cents each additional word. Five insertions for the price of four.

All advertisements must be prepaid. To insure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday morning. Address, the Advertisement Manager, THE SUFFRAGIST, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

FOR RENT

VACUUM CLEANING—$3.50 per day. With expert operator; hand or electric cleaners for rent, $1 per day. National Vacuum Sales Co., 6th and D Sts. N. W. Main 4155.

FOR SALE

PROCEEDS will be given to THE SUFFRAGIST. Lady's side saddle (Whitman) in excellent condition, bridle (with check bit) and horse hair cinch. $25 or offer to Business Manager, THE SUFFRAGIST.

LOT FOR SALE—Rockville, Md., 115 ft. by 203 1-3 ft.; beautifully situated; $500 cash. Will give large bonus of sale to suffrage cause. For further information address SUFFRAGIST, Box 105.

THE "GLAD DAYS" are here! Help make your friends glad; Use our "Suffrage Maiden" garden sticks for personal gifts, luncheons and dinner favors, bridge prizes, etc., 50 cents each, $5.75 per dozen. Send your order to-day prepaid to Congressional Union, New Jersey Branch, 17 West Park St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED

SETTLED WOMAN—Educated and refined; wants out of door work for the summer, no objection to country. SUFFRAGIST Box 220.

To the Advertisement Manager, THE SUFFRAGIST,
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

Please insert the undermentioned Advertisement in THE SUFFRAGIST *for.....Insertions to be published .....for which I enclose the sum of $.....*

Name .....

Date ..... *Address* .....

WRITE ADVERTISEMENT HERE

Classified Advertisement Rate, 15 words 25 cents, 2 cents each additional word. Five insertions for the price of four.

All Advertisements must be prepaid The Advertisement Manager reserves to herself the right to reject and return with remittance any Advertisement which she may consider unsuitable for insertion in this section of the paper